

New or Noteworthy Plants of Japanese Bambusaceae (8)

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日本タケ科植物新知見(8)

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(Received on December 13, 1990)

Sasa alpestris is identical with *S. pulcherrima*. *Sasa glaucissima* is synonymous with *S. hayatae* and *S. maculata* with *S. nagasei*. Both of them belong to the sect. Moniliclae not to the sect. Crassinodi. *Pleioblastus higoensis* is restored from a form of *P. kodzuma* to an independent species with some synonymy treatment. (Continued from J. Jpn. Bot. 64: 273-276, 1989)

19) New synonym of *Sasa pulcherrima* Koidz.

Sasa pulcherrima Koidz. in Acta Phyt. Geob. 3: 155 (1934). Suzuki, Ind. Jap. Bamb. 224, pl. 78, 357 (1978). ウツクシザサ

Sasa alpestris (non Nakai 1932) Nakai in J. Jpn. Bot. 12: 225 (1936), syn. nov.

Sasa kundjuana Koidz., l. c. 6: 73 (1937), nom. superfl. illeg.

Specim. repres. Kyushu. Pref. Ōita: Summit of Mt. Kujūsan, Kujūmachi, Naoiri-gun (S. Yoshioka 2, Jul. 21, 1932 – holotype of *Sasa alpestris* Nakai in TI; isotype in KYO = type of *Sasa kundjuana* Koidz.). Mt. Kujūsan, alt. 1340 m, Kokonoe-machi, Kusu-gun (M. Aragane 272, Oct. 19, 1980). Mt. Kuroiwasan, alt. 1380 m, Kokonoe-machi (M. Aragane 523, Aug. 8, 1986). Shikoku. Pref. Ehime: Mori, Hakata-machi, Ochi-gun (M. Fujita, Jul. 23, 1978); Mt. Ishizuchi, alt. 1400 m (M. Fujita, Jul. 29, 1979). Honshu. Pref. Yama-

guchi: Kurogaya, Asahi-mura, Abu-gun (N. Miake 53447, Sep. 18, 1978). Pref. Hiroshima: Itsukaichi, Saeki-gun (G. Koidzumi, Apr. 16, 1918 – type of *S. pulcherrima* Koidz. in KYO); Bannoki-dani, Ōno-machi, Saeki-gun (S. Suzuki 278, Oct. 19, 1934); ibid. (Z. Tashiro, Nov. 5, 1934, KYO). Pref. Okayama: Hayamakei, Nariha-machi, Kawakami-gun (O. Kume 1134, Aug. 20, 1989). Pref. Hyōgo: Rokkōsan, Kōbe-shi (S. Hatakeyama, May 30, 1982).

Distrib. Honshu (Setouchi side of Kinki and Chūgoku districts), Shikoku and northern Kyushu, Japan.

Sasa alpestris was considered by Nakai (1936) as a member of *Sasa* sect. Brachycladae. In my view (1961), the sect. Brachycladae is an ecotype of sects. *Sasa* (= *Eusasa*) and Moniliclae etc. growing in windy places, with short internodes and low caespitose branches. Windy places abound in

the mountains of northern Kyushu, especially in Ōita Prefecture. Therefore the sects. Crassinodi, *Sasa* and Moniliclaeae of Brachycladae-form grow together. Accordingly *Sasa alpestris* Nakai was very difficult species for a long time. Reinvestigation of the holotype in TI clarified that *Sasa alpestris* Nakai is, as it has glabrous leaves and pilose culm-sheaths (especially on the culms of the current year) with long hairs contrary to the original description, identical with *S. pulcherrima* Koidz. in sect. Crassinodi which occurs very frequently in south-western Japan.

Koidzumi (1937) proposed a new name, *Sasa kundjuana* Koidz. for *S. alpestris* Nakai (1936), and reduced the latter to a synonym under the former. He may have thought that *S. alpestris* Nakai (1936) was confused with *S. alpestris* Nakai (1932). As a matter of fact, *S. alpestris* Nakai (1932) is "nom. illeg.", and afterwards (Nakai 1935) it was legitimately described changing the name as *S. momosei* Nakai based on the specimen from Mt. Tsubakuro, Pref. Nagano (*S. Momose*, 13, Aug. 1933). On the other hand Nakai (1936) reported *Sasa alpestris* Nakai legitimately based on the specimen from Mt. Kujū, Pref. Ōita (*S. Yoshioka* 2, Jul. 21, 1932). For this reason, *S. kundjuana* Koidz. is a superfluous name.

20) Taxonomic position of *Sasa glaucissima* Koidz.

Koidzumi (1935) described *Sasa glaucissima* Koidz. collected by himself at the Yawata Shrine, Kutsu, Hagihara-machi, Masuda-gun, Pref. Gifu. He referred it to the sect. Crassinodi. The culm of the type specimen is fine and thin, 80 cm in length and shoot out a few branches. I (1967) recognized it reluctantly as a member of the sect. Crassinodi in accordance with Koidzumi, reducing it to a synonym of *S. nipponica* Makino et Shibata. Recently Mr. Hideo Nagase provided me

specimens from the type locality of *S. glaucissima*. The specimens are just the same with the type in KYO. *S. glaucissima* is confirmed to belong to the sect. Moniliclaeae not Crassinodi, and it is identical with *S. hayatae* Makino.

Sasa hayatae Makino in J. Jpn. Bot. **3**: 16 (1926). ミヤマクマザサ

Sasa glaucissima Koidz. in Acta Phyt. Geob. **4**: 87 (1935). Suzuki, Ind. Jap. Bamb. 354 (1978) in syn. sub *S. nipponica* Makino et Shibata. — *S. nipponica* f. *glaucissima* (Koidz.) S. Suzuki in J. Jpn. Bot. **19**: 436 (1967), syn. nov.

Specim. repres. Honshu. Pref. Gifu: The Yawata Shrine, Kutsu, Hagihara-machi, Masuda-gun (G. Koidzumi, Apr. 21, 1934 — lectotype of *S. glaucissima* Koidz. in KYO). Ibid. (H. Nagase, Nov. 13, 1990).

Distrib. Pacific side of Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, Japan.

21) Taxonomic position of *Sasa maculata* Nakai

Nakai (1935) reported *Sasa maculata* Nakai (sect. Crassinodi) based on the specimens collected by T. Kurokawa at Makiyama, Tamataki-mura, Ayama-gun, Pref. Mie, on 26, May 1935. I (1978) treated it as a synonym of *Sasa nipponica* Makino et Shibata. But in the recent reinvestigation of the type specimens in TI, I found that the culm-sheaths are pubescent with short hairs in a few specimens though they are glabrous in the greater part of 9 sheets. Moreover some of them shoot out a few branches. It is presumed that the hairs on culm-sheaths have fallen off as the type specimen was collected in May. *Sasa maculata* Nakai is surely identical with *S. nagasei* S. Suzuki in sect. Moniliclaeae but a depauperate form.

Sasa nagasei S. Suzuki in J. Jpn. Bot. **58**: 18 (1983). ヒダノミヤマクマザサ

Sasa maculata Nakai in J. Jpn. Bot. **11**: 814 (1935). Suzuki, Ind. Jap. Bamb. 354 (1978), in syn. sub *S. nipponica* Makino et Shibata, syn.

nov.

Specim. repres. Honshu. Pref. Mie: Makiyama, Tamataki-mura, Ayama-gun (T. Kurokawa, May 26, 1935 – type in TI).

Distrib. Pacific side of central and western Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, Japan.

22) Notes on *Pleioblastus higoensis* Makino and *P. kiusianus* Makino

I (1978) treated *Pleioblastus higoensis* Makino as a form of *P. kodzuma* Makino. In dry materials the differences between these two species are apparently trivial, the nodes are pilose with long hairs in the former and almost glabrous in the latter. But at the habitats, *P. kodzuma* has yellowish-green culms and standing leaves while *P. higoensis* has deep green culms and spreading and twisted longer leaves with more caudate apices. Therefore these two are easily separable at a glance. So it is better to restore *P. higoensis* as an independent species.

On the other hand, I (1978) reduced *Pleioblastus kiusianus* Makino to a synonym under *P. kodzuma* Makino. But it became clear that *P. kiusianus* is inseparable from *P. higoensis* both by the original diagnosis and by the specimens. I propose to transfer *P. kiusianus* to a synonym under the latter.

***Pleioblastus higoensis* Makino** in J. Jpn. Bot. **5**: 44 (1928), no type cited. – *Arundinaria higoensis* Makino, l. c. (1928), pro syn. – *Pleioblastus kodzuma* Makino f. *higoensis* (Makino) S. Suzuki in Hikobia **8**: 65 (1977); Ind. Jap. Bamb. 296, 367 (1978) ヒゴメダケ

***Pleioblastus kiusianus* Makino** in J. Jpn. Bot. **5**: 43 (1928), no type cited. Nakai in J. Jpn. Bot. **9**: 219 (1933). – *Arundinaria kiusiana* Makino, l. c. (1928), pro syn. – *Nipponocalamus kiusianus* (Makino) Nakai, l. c. **18**: 357 (1942), syn. nov.

Specim. repres. Kyushu. Pref. Fukuoka:

Shigajima, Fukuoka-shi (K. Nakajima, Apr. 27, 1933, TI). Hanami, Koga-machi, Kasuya-gun (H. Ōuchi 11071, Jul. 15, 1979). Pref. Saga: Kurokamiyama, Yamauchi-machi, Kishima-gun (T. Baba, Oct. 29, 1935). Pref. Kumamoto: Kinpōsan, Kumamoto-shi (H. Kōzuma, Nov. 1934, KYO). Uemura, Kuma-gun (K. Maebara 2150, Dec. 28, 1933, TI). Isshōchi, Kuma-mura, Kuma-gun (K. Maebara 61, Dec. 23, 1923, TI). Sarugaeshi, Kawahara-mura, Kamimashiki-gun (H. Takahashi, Aug. 17, 1935, KYO). Pref. Kagoshima: Mt. Kurinodake, Kurino-machi, Aira-gun (S. Muramatsu, Sep. 23, 1935, TI). Kawanabe, Kawanabe-machi, Kawanabe-gun (S. Suzuki 9600, Jun. 31, 1978). Noma Point, Kasasa-machi, Kawanabe-gun (S. Suzuki 9721, May 24, 1989). Seashore of Makurazaki-shi (S. Suzuki, 9598, Jun. 30, 1978). The type specimens of *P. higoensis* Makino and *P. kiusianus* Makino in MAK are not seen.

Distrib. Endemic to Kyushu, Japan.

23) New synonym of *Pleioblastus kodzuma* Makino

***Pleioblastus kodzuma* Makino** in J. Jpn. Bot. **5**: 43 (1928). Nakai in Rika Kyōiku **15**: 69 (1932); in J. Jpn. Bot. **10**: 280 (1934). Suzuki, Ind. Jap. Bamb. 296, pl. 114, 367 (1978). – *Arundinaria kodzuma* Makino, l. c. (1928), pro syn. – *Nipponocalamus kodzuma* (Makino) Nakai in J. Jpn. Bot. **18**: 357 (1942). キボウシノ

***Pleioblastus pseudosimonii* Koidz.** in Acta Phyt. Geob. **4**: 85 (1935), no type cited. Suzuki, Ind. Jap. Bamb. 367 (1978), in syn. sub. *P. kodzuma* f. *higoensis* (Makino) S. Suzuki. – *Nipponocalamus pseudosimonii* (Koidz.) Nakai in J. Jpn. Bot. **18**: 363 (1942), syn. nov.

Specim. repres. Honshu. Pref. Mie: Hashitsue (T. Koide, Sep. 23, 1932, KYO). Pref. Tottori: Suetsune-mura, Kedaka-gun (Z. Tashiro, Jun. 4, 1938, KYO). Pref. Kōchi: Nakamura-machi (G.

Koidzumi, Aug. 19, 1934 — Lectotype of *P. pseudosimonii* Koidz. in KYO).

Distrib. Central and western Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, Japan.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude for supporting this study to Mr. H. Nagase in Gifu Pref. Thanks are also due to the curators of herbaria of the University of Tokyo and Kyoto University for giving me permission to examine their valuable specimens.

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要 旨

19) 中井猛之進博士(1936)は大分県久住山からクジュウザサ *Sasa alpestris* Nakai を発表し、ミヤマズ節 sect. Brachycladae の1種とされた。その節は高山の風衝地に生えたチマキザサ節 sect. *Sasa* やイブキザサ節 sect. Monilicladae などの生態型にすぎない。節間が短くなり稈が低く、枝とともにぞく生し、そのためミヤコザサ節 sect. Crassinodi とはなはだ紛らわしい。北九州、とくに大分県の高山には風衝地が多く、そのためク

ジュウザサは長年、分類学的にたいへんむづかしいものであった。原記載には稈鞘は無毛となっているが、私が東京大学の holotype を再検討した結果、若い稈の稈鞘には長毛があり、また葉は無毛であることから、それは日本の西南地方に多いミヤコザサ節のウツクシザサ *Sasa pulcherrima* Koidz. と判定した。クジュウザサはそのシノニムとなる。

小泉源一博士(1937)はクジュウザサに *Sasa kundjuana* Koidz. という新名を与え、和名はやはりクジュウザサとし、*S. alpestris* (non Nakai 1932) Nakai (1936) をそのシノニムにされた。それは *S. alpestris* Nakai (1936) (クジュウザサ) は *S. alpestris* Nakai (1932) (クモイザサ) と混乱しているとの考えによるものらしい。実際は中井博士(1932)が初め *S. alpestris* Nakai を標名で発表し、和名をクモイザサとしたが、あとで(1935)それを *S. momosei* Nakai と改め、長野県燕岳で百瀬静男氏が採集したものを基準標本に指定し、正式に発表した。その後(1936)大分県久住山頂の標本(吉岡重夫 no.2. 21. Jul. 1932)を基準標本として *S. alpestris* Nakai クジュウザサをこれまた正式に発表した。したがって *S. kundjuana* Koidz. は不要名となる。

20) 小泉博士(1935)は岐阜県益田郡萩原町久津八幡神社でご自身採集のササに対してウラジロザサ *Sasa glaucissima* Koidz. (ミヤコザサ節) として発表された。京都大学の基準標本は稈が繊細、稈鞘が無毛で葉裏に毛があるので、私(1978)はいちおうミヤコザサ *Sasa nipponica* Makino et Shibata と同定し、そのシノニムとして処理した。しかし稈が上方で分枝することから不審に思い、この度岐阜県高山市の長瀬秀雄氏に依頼し、久津神社境内の生の標本を20本ほど送って頂いた。それによってウラジロザサは明らかに稈の上部で分枝するものであることが判明し、イブキザサ節のミヤマクマザサ *Sasa hayatae* Makino と同じも

ので、その發育不全なものとなった。

21) 黒川喬雄氏が三重県阿山郡玉滝村槇山で採集の標本を基として中井博士(1935)はマキヤマザサ *Sasa maculata* Nakai (ミヤコザサ節) を発表された。私(1978)はそれはミヤコザサと同じものとして処理していた。この度、東京大学の基準標本(黒川喬雄, May 26, 1935)を再検討したところ、9本のうち1本は稈鞘に短毛があり、ほかのものはほとんど無毛である。それは5月の採集品のため越冬中に毛が落ちたものらしい。また稈の下部ばかりでなく、上部からも枝がでているものがあり、ヒダノミヤクマザサ *Sasa nagasei* S.Suzuki (イブギザサ節) の發育不全のものと判定した。ちなみに本州の西南部や四国・九州の少雪地域ではイブギザサ節は小形化し、そのためミヤコザサ節と誤ることが多く、上記のウラジロザサやこのマキヤマザサなどはその例である。

22) 私(1978)はヒゴメダケ *Pleioblastus higoensis* Makino は標本ではキボウシノ *P. kodzumae* Makino の節に長毛があるだけの違いと考え、その品種に落とした。しかし生育地で見ると、キボウシノは稈が黄緑色で、葉はふつう直立する。それに対してヒゴメダケは稈は濃緑色で、葉はより長く、先端はもっと尾状となり、開出し、ねじれているので、一見してその違いがわかる。そのためヒゴメダケはもとの独立種にもどすのが適当である。また私(1978)はフシダカシノ *P. kiusianus* Makino はキボウシノと同じものとして処理したが、それはヒゴメダケと全く区別できず、そのシノニムに改めたい。

23) 私(1978)はフシゲメダケ *Pleioblastus pseudosimonii* Koidz. をヒゴメダケのシノニムとしたが、それはキボウシノと同じものとわかり、そのシノニムに改めたい。